





ceed them; and the Mahomedans, so far from growing attentive, left the meetings and refused to hear the missionaries converse; and to crown all—those few who had become real converts, and adorned their profession, were liable at every moment to be taken from the stations, and enlisted into the military service.—The Persian convert, Mahomed Ali was dealt with in this manner; and was told that it was in consequence of his having been converted to Christianity. A petition on his behalf was drawn up and given to Prince Galitzin and afterwards to the Princess M—, both of whom declined presenting it to the Emperor on principles of prudence. The mission at Karass, however, has been less affected by the changes above-mentioned, and as the prospects at that place are of a less unfavorable nature, the station for the present, is to be continued, though there is some talk of transferring it to the Missionary Society at Basle.

The Moravian station, founded more than half a century ago at Sarepta, and which lately suffered so much by the fire, has also been abandoned; and in short it would almost seem that the entire Russian empire is given into the hands of the prince of darkness.—*West. Recorder.*

The intelligence respecting these missions, is painful, but it can scarcely be called, with propriety, discouraging. It may teach the friends of missions a lesson which the sanctified, and unsanctified, both, are slow to learn—*not to trust to an arm of flesh.* A few years since, more reliance was placed on the efficiency and good feelings of the Emperor Alexander, even by the best men in our land, than ought ever to be placed on any man. We seemed to see the mountains beginning to sink, and the valleys to rise, before this giant of the north—and the language of many a heart was—*“now something will be done, to purpose, in the missionary sphere—for an Emperor has undertaken to accomplish the work.”* But it is to be accomplished “not by might nor by power”—and now behold the disappointment. The arm of flesh is withdrawn—and we, perhaps, feel as if the work must stop. “Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm,—for he shall be like the heath in the desert, and shall not see when good cometh.” Such a man will be ever exposed to unreasonable elevation—and to sudden disappointment. If the discouragements which the friends of missions meet shall make them humble—and lead them to more simple trust in God, their sorrow will soon be turned into joy.

But let not the enemies of missions exult immaturely. Let them remember that “whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth”—that affliction has ever been the harbinger of prosperity to the church. The reformation was not effected without, what seemed at the time, many painful reverses. Though the arm of power was not permitted to harm the great reformer, yet at length, it seemed as if the efforts of the Emperor would quench the light which began to shine in Papal darkness. Had actual force been employed by the enemy in the outset, it would have crushed the designs of Luther: a watchful Providence, therefore, restrained it. If physical force had not been lost after the reformation had acquired some strength, and gained many friends, its advocates might have been elated, and by divisions and corruptions, have ruined the work. A wise Providence, therefore, guarded against this result, by permitting the enemy to persecute his heritage. Few Christians can bear prosperity, as individuals, without some tendency to pride—how then can it be expected that they can bear it, well, as public bodies? While human nature remains what it is, in our view, it will be ever true of Christians—*“In the world ye must have tribulation.”—Con. Observer.*

**Palestine Mission.**—Some years since, the Syrian archbishop, Giarve, visited Rome, Paris and London, to obtain money, as he then proposed, in order to print the scriptures on Mount Lebanon. Money and a press were accordingly given him; but he has never printed the scriptures, and being now elected Syrian Patriarch, he opposes their circulation by the missionaries.

The Maronite patriarch, in an order which he had issued to impede the distribution of the Bible by the missionaries, had asserted “that they buy up the books printed at Rome, to get them out of the hands of the people.” To this charge the missionaries at Beyrout thought proper to reply; and in this reply the fact of the Syrian Patriarch's obtaining funds for the dissemination of the word of God, was alluded to, in order more effectually to repel the charge of the Maronite Patriarch. The disturbed Giarve, who accordingly published a defence, of which he sent the missionaries a copy. A translation having been forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions, a part of it was read at the Concert. In this he disclaims having received either money or press when in Europe, for the purpose of printing the scriptures, but says that all was given him to use just as he should think proper; and disavows any intention even to cooperate in circulating the scriptures among his people. It was remarked that the conduct of the Syrian Patriarch, since his return, has destroyed his character in Europe for upright and honest principle. His manifesto, which is, in some respects, a curious document, and develops (if further development were at all necessary) the genius of papacy, will probably be given to the public through the official channels of the Board.

**Messrs. Bird and Goodell find important openings for usefulness in Syria, and especially in Beyrout.**—Their school, though opposed by the Catholics, is prosperous and the missionaries appear to be animated by their prospects. They regard the Turks in the light of protectors, who, besides, caring for none of the things which alarm the Catholics, stand in fear of England, under whose protection our missionaries live and labor.—*Western Recorder.*

**American Tract Society.**—From the American Tract Magazine for December, we learn that the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society in this city, have sanctioned with great unanimity upwards of one hundred Tracts, of which more than seventy are either stereotyped, or in progress at the foundry. It is also stated, that the Committee hope, before the annual meeting in May, to increase this number to 150 or 200. To accomplish this, however, a considerable amount of funds will be required, and the Committee, therefore, invite all who feel interested in the welfare of the Society to come forward at this time and lend it their aid.

The Committee have recently voted 20,000 pages of Tracts to the missionaries, in the Sandwich Islands, for distribution among the American seamen and others in that part of the world; and 10,000 pages to the Baptist Convention of the state of New York, for the use of their numerous missionaries in the frontier settlements. We understand that applications have already been made for appropriations of Tracts for various other missionary stations, in this and in foreign countries; and that the Committee design to aid all such establishments as far as their funds will permit.

The prosperity of this society is the more gratifying, as doubts were entertained by some, at the time of its formation, whether different denominations of evangelical Christians could unite in a Tract Society; a question, which can perhaps, in no way be solved more satisfactorily than by the result of a successful experiment. The members of the Publishing Committee, are the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Knox, Rev. Mr. Sommers, and Rev. Mr. Edwards, who has long been a member of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society at Boston. The Rev. Mr. Sumner, who was a member of this committee, departed this life soon after his election. No two members of this committee are of the same religious denomination, and no Tract is published without the concurrence of the whole.—*N. York Obs.*

**American Colonization Society.**—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this Institution, held Nov. 25, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the Supreme Court Room, at the Capitol, on the first Saturday in January, and that the several Auxiliary Societies be particularly invited to represent themselves by Delegates on this occasion.

Resolved, That any Literary or Religious Institutions in the United States, which may desire to aid the objects of this Society, be also invited to send Delegates to this meeting.

By order of the Board:  
R. R. GURLEY, Agent.

**GRAND RIVER MISSION.**  
UPPER CANADA.

Letter from the Rev. ALVIN TORRY, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, dated Grand River, Sept. 12, 1825.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Having now concluded my labors in this mission for the present conference year, some account will be expected by the society of the result of our labors, and the state of the mission. This duty I must cheerfully perform, as the work of grace this year will afford further evidence of the power of the gospel on the mind and manners of one of the most savage tribes of Indians in this country. It is among the Chippewas, (Mississauga tribe), that this reformation is going on, though the Mohawks have shared this year also in the revival. The commencement of this work is noticed in my last, of January 28th, where we mentioned the conversion of a Chippewa chief, who had pitched his tent at the mission house. After the conversion of this chief, the Mississaugas continued to come in from the forest, thereby increasing our public assemblies and the schools. It is remarkable how soon the word fastened on their hearts, even sometimes by the first discourse they heard. This to us appeared most extraordinary, as they were wholly pagan, and the most besotted in drunkenness of all the savage tribes in this country. You can scarcely judge the emotion of our hearts when we saw their tents spread abroad on the banks of the Grand River, for the purpose of hearing the word of life, and sending their children to a Christian school. Our congregations were now generally crowded with native hearers, who listened with great attention; and the work of instruction and awakening continued to progress, till the Camp-meeting at Mount Pleasant, 24th June, when a new impulse was given to the revival. The addresses of our Indian exhorters on that occasion were weighty, well adapted to the occasion, and delivered with a fluency and fervor that captivated and astonished the whole assembly. These discourses wrought powerfully on the minds of those whose prejudices were against attempts for the improvement of the natives, and had a happy effect on the missionary cause generally. During the meeting, fourteen were brought to God, among whom were several Mohawks, but principally Mississaugas; and many more returned from the meeting under powerful awakenings. Now conversions at the mission house were frequent, the pious were strengthened and encouraged in their Christian course—their peace was like an overflowing river, and they appeared as happy as they could live. O, what a day was this! I cannot describe it, but it was a time of God's power. The Holy Spirit was poured out on our assemblies in such effusions, that it appeared like the day of pentecost. Cries of the penitents were heard in every part, and shouts of joy and triumph made the neighboring woods to resound with praise! In these Indians there is nothing artificial—no studied affectation; all is simple and natural—giving vent to their feelings in artless expressions of sincere devotion. When the penitents are brought to feel their unworthiness and just deservings, they become earnest in their supplications, and for the sake of his beloved Son, forgive all their sins. Nor do they long mourn in sorrow. They listen with eagerness to hear of the sufferings of Jesus; and believing that he is now able and willing to save, their trouble is removed, their spirit is revived, the Comforter is come, the love of God is shed abroad in their hearts, giving them assurance that God is reconciled, when they rejoice with joy unspeakable. Several instances have occurred when they have been awakened and converted at the same meeting.

The changes wrought in the outward deportment of these Indians, are as extraordinary as their devotions are sincere; and they are manifest among the most respectable, as well as in those of abandoned lives. Two instances out of many I here give you. Among the respectable is Jacob, a Mohawk, of good disposition and amiable manners. His industry in his way of farming, had raised him, in his worldly circumstances, to a more civilized and comfortable mode of living; and he seldom allowed himself to be intoxicated. Such was the character of Jacob, that he was much esteemed, and thought to be a good and very happy man; and so did Jacob think of himself, till he heard the truths of the gospel in power. He then saw himself a sinner; his heart had never been changed—had never loved God—never worshipped him in spirit and in truth. At the Camp-meeting Jacob found peace, and returned to his home a happy Christian, and soon after rejoiced in the conversion of his wife and two fine daughters. Jacob is now much alive to the welfare of his people. Before his conversion, he looked with indifference on the degrading practices of his nation; but now he goes from cabin to cabin, among his neighbors, saying “Oh, my brethren, do not these abominable things. The Great Spirit is angry. You must die.—Now consider where the wicked man must go.” Jacob urges the new birth—tells his people, “We must be born new men. Our heart new. His Spirit make us new heart. Then, Oh! much peace, much joy.” Jacob too is much concerned for the rising and future generations of his people, and is very importunate for a school in his neighborhood.

The other I shall name is a man who was so given to drunkenness, that he would part with any thing to gratify his thirst for whiskey. On one occasion he offered to sell the only bullock he had to obtain whiskey, and because his neighbor would not purchase he attempted, in a rage, to destroy the creature. At another time, when he had sold even the clothes that were worth any thing, he stole away from his wife the few traces of seed corn which she had carefully reserved for planting. This he offered for whiskey. Destitute as they were before, the poor woman now thought herself and family nearly undone, as this seed was their hope of a future harvest for bread. The corn was purchased by one of our friends, and privately returned to the afflicted woman. When intoxicated, this man was very quarrelsome, and in his frays would sometimes get bruised and scarred in a shocking manner, and in this plight return to his hapless family, destitute of clothing, and bearing the description in Mark v. 2, of one possessed of devils, and coming from the tombs. But what hath God done for this poor, degraded sinner! He is altogether changed. He is kind to his family, leads a praying life, “clothed in his right mind, and abstains to make his family comfortable, as well as attentive to his religious duties, we hope, through grace, that he will continue to adorn the gospel he professes. Such are the effects of the gospel generally, as very much to better the condition of men; but to the Indian, particularly, *“the promise of the life that now is, for, instead of lying about drunk, filthy and half starved, surrounded by children, trained by their example for whiskey and the devil, they have now become orderly in their deportment, attentive to the duties of religious worship, observers of the Christian sabbath, more neat and cleanly in their apparel, and more industrious for an honest and comfortable living. An active life, however, must not at once be expected: like children, they must be instructed, and led on by habit, till labor becomes natural and familiar. These habits the Mississaugas, since their conversion, are much disposed to, and they have made application to the government for aid in settling on their lands on the river Credit, for the purpose of civilization. As a preparatory experiment, as well*

as to provide themselves the means of living while encamped at the mission house,—having obtained lands of the Mohawks,—they have planted considerable fields of corn. Industry has marked this commencement, and they are likely to have a promising harvest. Thus have our Indian brethren been blessed in their temporal and spiritual concerns, and the number in society by the 1st of January had increased to seventy.

**HIGHLAND MISSION.**  
Letter from the Rev. JOHN B. MATHIAS, dated, Peckskill, October 13, 1825.

The work of God in this mission, I am happy to inform you, is still progressing. Our members are zealous, and are ardently seeking for higher attainments in grace. A class which was formed last winter by the preachers on Dutchess circuit, of seven in number, has increased to sixty. The work is also reviving on the west side of the river, in the neighborhood of Fort Montgomery.

“The dwellers in the vale and on the rocks  
Shout to each other;  
And the distant mountains  
Catch the flying joy.”

To this class I have added eight; and the whole number of members which have been added in the mission, during the second quarter, is thirty-two.

I will now take the liberty to give you a short account of our quarterly meeting, which was held the 8th and 9th of this month, (October,) at a brother Falkenar's, on the bank of the North river. Brother E. Woolsey, presided on the occasion. On Saturday, the preaching and other exercises were accompanied with much of the Divine influence. On the Sabbath the congregation was quite large, probably between four and five hundred. It was a truly pleasing sight to see them descending from the mountains, issuing from the vales, and crossing the river in boats, to worship the God of heaven. The preaching was indeed powerful, and God owned his word remarkably. Sinners were awakened, and such was the holy union that rested upon the congregation, that with difficulty the people of God could repress their feelings; and now and then loud shouts of glory and praise to their heavenly Benefactor would burst from them. Truly it may be said, “He maketh his ministers a flame of fire.”

**FROM THE WESLEYAN JOURNAL.**  
Extract of a letter from the Rev. NICHOLAS TALLEY, Presiding Elder of the Augusta District, dated Washington, Wm. Co. Geo. Nov. 15, 1825.

I have attended this year, sixteen Camp-meetings in this district, and not one fruitless one. The number professing to obtain peace with God, has been as high as sixty, at some of them; and at others not exceeding fifteen. Edgefield has been acknowledged very wicked, but in it, I have been happily disappointed. In August, (21st,) our Camp-meeting commenced near the court house, at Moor's; the order was very good; the concourse of people great, especially on the Sabbath; the preachers were in the spirit, and the word was accompanied with power to the hearts of many. We had knowledge of about sixty who professed to obtain justifying faith. On the 26th of the same month, we had another in the eastern part of the district, where thirty-two obtained the pearl of great price. Seriousness and good order was observed, throughout our meeting. I spent about three weeks then, in Edgefield, and was truly delighted to see how rapidly the work of the Lord was going on among all classes; for while a majority is acknowledged poor and illiterate, there are others of wealth, talents, and urbanity, who are lovers of the gospel, and patterns of piety. Brother J. B. Chapell, (a man of great plainness and zeal, tempered with prudence,) has been compelled to preach most generally through the summer in the groves, our house of worship being insufficient to hold the people. Some hundreds must have joined the church this year, but the numbers are unknown to me at present.

On the 10th of September, our Camp-meeting commenced at Tabernacle; a general solemnity pervaded the congregation. More of the power and presence of Jehovah, I have seldom witnessed. In our Quarterly Conference, (which was large,) we were almost overpowered by the streams of peace, love and joy—weeping and rejoicing for near five hours. Our business, as you may expect, was conducted with unanimity. The school is in a flourishing state, and many of the students were brought to rejoice in God, through faith in Jesus. Some who were far advanced, and expected soon to enter college, who were previously wild, and somewhat skeptical, were hopelessly converted to God. A letter from brother Travis says, the work is still going on in the school and neighborhood, and appears truly genuine. About thirty-five came forward on the last morning of the meeting, as witnesses of the new birth. On the 15th Sept. a Camp-meeting in Pendleton, about five miles below the court house, commenced; we had a good time among Christians, and some conversions.

On the 23d, our Camp-meeting at Wheat's, eighteen miles below this place, commenced, and although it rained nearly all the time, the Lord poured blessings out in abundance. Many were awakened, and about thirty professed a change of heart. On the 5th of Oct. our District Conference commenced in Oglethorpe County, at the Lexington Camp ground, where great peace and love were cherished in transacting business, and examining the characters of all the preachers; their progress in religion; their improvements and usefulness. There were eight young men recommended for license to preach, who, after due examination, were licensed; three of whom were recommended to the Annual Conference. Twenty-four licentiates, eight deacons, and fourteen elders, passed their examination. On Sabbath evening, we administered the holy eucharist, and the presence and power of the Lord were manifest. The preachers and people seemed of one heart and mind. On Monday morning we adjourned. Our next District Conference is to meet in Oct. 1826, at White Oak Camp ground in Columbia Co. Our brethren are delighted thus to meet and encourage each other in the great work of the Lord, and to watch over each other closely, in love. Our local Preachers' Conference is unquestionably a blessing to us, and may be sanctified to great good. We have peace throughout our borders, and concern among many professors for more religion. Our prospects, I think, are flattering, in most places.

By a letter from the Rev. Joseph Travis, Principal of Tabernacle Academy in Abbeville District, S. C. we have pleasing accounts of that Institution. The number of students has increased, and there is an extraordinary work of grace among them. Mr. Travis says, “I had some infidel young men, who now can pray with us, and in every respect, promise to do well.” This is the fruit of the late Camp-meeting in that neighborhood. These young men were awakened there.

We rejoice to learn that among the converted students at Tabernacle, there are two or three, who believe themselves to be called to the ministry; and that they will probably soon give proof of their sincerity, by going out into the highways and hedges, to call sinners to repentance. May they not look back.—*Wesleyan Journal.*

Five persons have been tried and found guilty at the recent session of York county, Pennsylvania court, for causing a riot at a camp-meeting for religious worship. The jury found them guilty, and the court fined them 20 dollars each, for the use of the county, in addition to the costs of prosecution.

The 24th ultimo was observed as a day of thanksgiving in Ohio. The east and west, on the same day, united in a song of praise to the Giver of every good.

“ON EARTH PEACE—GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN.”  
**ZION'S HERALD.**  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1825.

The Love-feast of the Methodist society in this city, on Monday evening of last week, was rendered interesting by the presence of an unusual number of ministers, among whom was the Rev. Bishop HEDDING, who has recently returned from a visit to the Genesee and Upper Canada Conferences. The Bishop gave a very interesting account of the state of religion in the societies which he had visited, and of the success of our missions among the Indian tribes. He observed, that he had visited the churches extensively in the states between this and Upper Canada. He had been present where there were considerable revivals in several places, in the western part of Massachusetts, and in the eastern part of the state of New York. But the greatest revivals had been in the west part of New York. For a year past there had been great and glorious outpourings of the Holy Spirit in those parts; and when he left there the work continued to be powerful, and the prospect good in some places.

But the most interesting work he had seen was among the Indians in Upper Canada. A Missionary had been laboring among them for several years. For some time he could not obtain their confidence or attention—they were afraid he had come to defraud them, as other white men had done before. But he labored patiently and faithfully, relying on his Master's promise, and after a time convinced them that he had come to do them good and not harm. The Missionary then began to see the fruit of his labor; God poured out his Spirit abundantly, and many have given the best evidence that they were truly converted. About a hundred Indians are happy in God in one place, living so near together that they meet every morning for prayers. Several schools are established for the education of Indian children; and from the best information that could be obtained, there is a glorious prospect of an extensive diffusion of Christianity among those inhabitants of the forest.

The Bishop said he had not time to visit the Missionary station himself, but obtained this information from the Missionary, from other preachers who had visited the work, and from a large number of the converted Indians, who came thirty or forty miles to attend the Conference.

He remarked, that he conversed with those Indians at the Conference—that they appeared to be as rationally and as devoutly engaged in the cause of Christ as any people he had ever seen. Several of them spoke in the public meetings. Some could speak English, others spoke through an interpreter; and their speeches were rational, scriptural, and with demonstration, and in power. Among them was one chief, about seventy years old, who appeared to be a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost—possessed of a fine person, and a sagacious, powerful mind. He spoke through an interpreter; but he astonished the multitude, while in his own tongue he declared the wonderful works of God. With surprising eloquence, in a most affecting manner, and in the true spirit of the gospel, he described the work of God in his own soul, and in his nation. Through the influence of the gospel his people had been turned away from drunkenness and other vices, to a life of sobriety, morality, piety, and brotherly love. They had been without hope and without God in the world, but they were now reconciled to God, and lived a Christian life, rejoicing in the hope of eternal glory. And the prospect was great and glorious that the work would go on, and that the gospel of Christ would be extended to other Indian nations; for others had heard of this wonderful work of God, and were beginning to cry, “Send the word of God to us also.”

The Bishop further observed, that the Missionary in that country endures great privations and hardships, as he travels among the Indians, from want of wholesome food, and suitable places to rest; but he endures hardship as a good soldier, and finds an ample compensation, in the consolations of the Spirit, in the gratitude of those children of the wilderness, in the piety of those heathen, redeemed from sin and death—and in a glorious prospect of a wide diffusion of the truth and power of the gospel through those dark places of the earth.

The above is but the substance of the Bishop's very interesting remarks. No person of ordinary sensibility could listen to them, without feeling his heart glow with gratitude to God for the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the blessings which it brings—without feeling a determination to use his utmost exertions to spread its sacred influences throughout the habitable globe.

**FOR ZION'S HERALD.**  
**WESLEYAN ACADEMY.**  
To the Preachers and Members of the New England Conference.

At the last Annual Conference it was resolved that the preachers circulate dollar subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the benefit of those scholars who may wish to appropriate a portion of their time to agriculture. The utility and importance of such a provision must be obvious to every reflecting mind. By affording the young man an opportunity of devoting a part of his time to labor, he may, though destitute of funds, provide for his support, and obtain an education; and on leaving school will be the better qualified, by his labor, for any business that may offer. It will also afford the means of boarding cheaper and at a more steady price than could be had on any other plan. These advantages, when duly considered, will appear to be great, as they are intended to apply to many, and that through successive years. And we may add, that none will be more likely to make good use of an education than those who obtain it by their own industry and frugality.

Should you not be pleased to have your children educated in this way, yet others will; and by connecting a farm with the institution you will contribute to the best interest of the public. Indeed, to secure this object is a charity of a peculiar kind, since it promotes the interests of many in several ways: By lessening the expense, you extend the means and benefits of education; you contribute to the promotion and security of our political and civil institutions; to the stability, influence, and enlargement of your own denomination, and to the general interests of Christianity.

Consider these things, and then let me ask, can you refuse your name to the dollar subscription? Can you refuse to patronize a charity that combines objects,

the benefits of which shall be as lasting as the present order of our world, yea, as lasting as the future rewards of well doing.

*A Friend to Literary Institutions.*

**NEW LONDON DISTRICT—QUARTERLY MEETINGS.**

**THIRD QUARTER.**  
Tolland Circuit, Jan. 1, 1826, at Tolland, Con.  
Springfield “ “ 7, 8, “ at Springfield, Mass.  
Brookfield “ “ 10, “ at Belchertown, “  
Ashburnham “ “ 14, 15, “ at Winchendon, “  
Winchester “ “ 21, 22, “ at Winchester, N. H.  
Wilbraham “ “ 25, “ at Wilbraham, Mass.  
Hebron “ “ 28, 29, “ at New Salem, Con.  
Norwich “ Feb. 4, 5, “ at Norwich, “  
New London “ “ 8, “ at New London, “  
Warwick “ “ 11, 12, “ at Wickford, R. I.  
Providence “ “ 14, “ at Providence, “  
Bristol “ “ 16, “ at Bristol, “  
Rhode Island “ “ 18, 19, “ at Newport, “  
Somerset “ “ 25, 26, “ at Somerset, Mass.  
Easton & Stoughton, March 1, at Stoughton, R. I.  
Mansfield Circuit, “ 4, 5, at Cumberland, R. I.  
Milford “ “ 11, 12, “  
Needham “ “ 19, 20, “  
Pomfret “ “ 25, 26, “

JOSEPH A. MERRILL, P. Elder.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

The copious abstract of the President's Message which we have inserted below, has necessarily excluded many other articles from this week's paper. The importance of the document, however, will be considered a sufficient apology for its length. Our readers will perceive that many new and interesting measures have been proposed by the President—measures to be appointed to attend the Congress of American republics at Panama, and to take part in the deliberations of that body—a naval expedition is proposed for exploring the northwest coast of North America—and, among other new plans, are the erection of a National Astronomical Observatory—a monument to General Washington within the walls of the capital—a National University—a uniform standard of weights and measures—a revision of the Judiciary System and a new Executive Department of the general government. The proposition of these measures forms the characteristic feature of the message, and as most of them are designed to promote the progress of science and literature, our readers will rejoice in the prospect, that, under Mr. Adams's administration, the intellectual character of our country will be greatly exalted in the eyes of foreign nations.

The finances of the country were never in a more prosperous condition. The net revenue accruing from the customs alone, during the year 1825, will be more than the whole expenditures of the year, including the twelve millions devoted to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.—This debt, which in 1816 was \$123,000,000, is now reduced to less than \$81,000,000, and in eight or ten years more will be entirely extinguished. Under these circumstances, the President is justified in seeking for new methods of expending the public treasures, and in no way, we apprehend, can this be done with more credit to the country, than in the prosecution of the plans which he has suggested.—*New York Observer.*

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS.**

On Monday last, the Nineteenth Congress commenced its first session in Washington city. Both houses assembled at 12 o'clock. In the Senate the Vice President took the Chair, and in the House of Representatives the Hon. John W. Taylor, of New York, was chosen Speaker on the second ballot. On the first ballot, the votes were for Mr. Taylor, 29; J. W. Campbell, 41; Louis McLane, 26; Andrew Stevenson, 17; Lewis Condit, 6; scattering 5. On the second ballot, Mr. Taylor had 89 votes, and was elected.

On Tuesday the President communicated to both Houses message, of which the following is an abstract.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

After an expression of gratitude to God for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, the President proceeds to the consideration of our

**Foreign Commerce.**

Under this head he alludes to the liberal policy which has always been pursued by the United States in their intercourse with other nations, and especially to the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, proposing to all the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, Russia, and France. In all these cases, however, the removal of the discriminating duties of tonnage and of imposts, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. The President suggests the expediency of doing away this limitation and extending the tender of equal competition, so as to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. He thinks that if such a regulation were once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

**Claims upon France, Sweden, &c.**

The claims of our citizens upon France for property taken and destroyed during the long war in Europe remain unjust.

“It was hoped,” says the President, “that the accession of a new sovereign to the throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his government. They have been presented and urged hitherto without effect.—The repeated and earnest representations of our minister at the Court of France remain, as yet, even without an answer. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained, and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances, and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.”

**South America—Congress of Panama.**

After alluding to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for claims of a similar character to those which European powers are so slow in adjusting, and to the treaty of commerce and navigation with that republic, which has been recently concluded, the message proceeds as follows:

The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles: the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are indeed indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thralldom of colonialism.



which shall be as lasting as the present age, and as lasting as the future re-

# **A Friend to Literary Institutions.**

## **THIRD QUARTERLY MEETINGS.**

Jan. 1, 1826, at Tolland, Conn.  
 " 7, 8, " at Springfield, Mass.  
 " 10, " at Belchertown, " "  
 " 14, 15, " at Winchester, " "  
 " 21, 22, " at Wickford, N. H.  
 " 25, " at Wilbraham, Mass.  
 " 28, 29, " at New Salem, Conn.  
 Feb. 4, 5, " at Norwich, " "  
 " 8, " at New London, " "  
 " 11, 12, " at Wickford, R. I.  
 " 14, " at Providence, " "  
 " 16, " at Bristol, " "  
 " 18, 19, " at Newport, " "  
 " 25, 26, " at Somerset, Mass.  
 March 1, at Stoughton, " "  
 " 4, 5, at Cumberland, R. I.  
 " 11, 12, " "  
 " 19, 20, " "  
 " 25, 26, " "

SEPH A. MERRILL, P. Elder.

## **GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**

### **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

The President speaks of the great importance of a uniform bankruptcy law, but confesses that the framing of such a law is attended with much difficulty, and confines himself to calling the attention of Congress to the subject without recommending any specific measure. In regard to the militia he says: "It is necessary to so shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are reasons for establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity, but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress."

### **State of the Finances.**

The finances of the nation are in a very flourishing condition, as will be seen by the following statements. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the Act of 25th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By these expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution; a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence; a half million to the gradual increase of the Navy; an equal sum for purchases of territory from the Indians, and payment of gratuities to them; and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

### **Foreign Commerce.**

The President alludes to the liberal policy which has been pursued by the United States in their intercourse with nations, and especially to the act of Congress of the 18th of May, 1824, proposing to all the maritime nations a system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, the shipping of both parties to the common trade, of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and of import, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic States, and the Duke of Oldenburg, Russia, and all these cases, however, the removal of the duties of tonnage and of import, is limited to articles of growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which they belong, or to such articles as are most usual from her ports. The President suggests the desirability of doing away this limitation and extending the free competition, so as to include all articles of commerce, not prohibited, of what country soever they may be, or of manufacture. He thinks that if such a regulation established by legislation or compact with the maritime States, it would recommend itself to the general accession of all nations.

### **Claims upon France, Sweden, &c.**

The President speaks of the claims of our citizens upon France for property taken during the long war in Europe remain undischarged. He says, "that the acquisition of a new sovereign to the throne would have favorable opportunity for presenting them to the government. They have been urged hitherto without effect, and earnest representations of our ministers to the Court of France remain, as yet, unanswered. There are large amounts of sums upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark, for those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnities for many years of patient forbearance, and those upon Sweden have been lately confirmed by a private settlement, in which the claims have been acquiesced. The governments of Naples have been recently reminded of existing claims; nor will any of them while a hope may be indulged of obtaining the means within the constitutional power executive, and without the constitutional power legislative, which, as well as the time, circumstance, and occasion, which may require them, be the exclusive competency of the Legislature."

### **South America—Congress of Panama.**

The President alludes to the liberal spirit which the Republic has made satisfaction for claims of a similar character which European powers are so slow in adjusting, and without the constitutional power executive, and without the constitutional power legislative, which, as well as the time, circumstance, and occasion, which may require them, be the exclusive competency of the Legislature."

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monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe, to the acknowledgment of the Southern American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of these States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations of their condition, is that of assembling, at the Isthmus of Panama, a congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico and of Central America, have already deputed plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States, to be represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

### **Bankrupt Law—Militia Law.**

The President speaks of the great importance of a uniform bankruptcy law, but confesses that the framing of such a law is attended with much difficulty, and confines himself to calling the attention of Congress to the subject without recommending any specific measure. In regard to the militia he says: "It is necessary to so shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are reasons for establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity, but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress."

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### **Indian Tribes—Creek Treaty.**

The Eighteenth Congress authorized treaties to be made

with Indian tribes for the following purposes. 1. Treaties of trade and friendship with the Indians beyond the Mississippi. 2. Treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sauks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between these tribes; and 3. Treaties for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of Mexico. The treaties mentioned under the first two heads have been made, and those under the third, are yet in a process of execution. The treaties already concluded, comprise large and valuable acquisitions of territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several tribes which had long been warring bloody wars against each other.

### **On the subject of the famous Creek Treaty, the President says:**

On the 12th of February last a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of Government only a few days before the close of the last Session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it, on the 3d of March, too late for it to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States; it was ratified on the 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this Treaty will form the subject of a separate message.

### **Internal Improvements.**

The Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full report on that subject. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the Board have been occupied; namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from Washington city to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphremagog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that river. The Acts of Congress of the last Session relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, and Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the Islands in Boston harbor, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively.

### **Revolutionary Pensioners.**

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the war of independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, enacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by, diminish; as the decays of body, mind, and estate, of those that survive, must, in the common course of nature, increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency of either providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the Act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigor of its exclusions, in favor of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

### **The Navy.—Tribute to Lafayette.**

The naval force of the Union in actual service has been chiefly employed on three stations. 1. In the Mediterranean, to protect our commerce from the depredations of the Barbary powers, and from the pirates, who, under the Grecian flag, but without any authority from the Greek government, have committed some outrages upon American vessels. 2. In the Pacific ocean, to guard against the abuse of power on the part of the naval officers employed by the government of Peru and Chili, and to protect the whale fishery. And 3. in the West Indies, to destroy the pirates which infest the shores of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Besides these, says the President, an occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves; one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to its native soil and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero, whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our country's independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow-men. The visit of Gen. Lafayette, alike honorable to himself and to our country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of the unbounded gratitude of this people to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchasable tribute of a great Nation's social affections to the distinguished champion of the liberties of human kind.

The President urges upon Congress the continued support and steady increase of the Navy, "the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. It should be adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to the gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career." He recommends that the rules and regulations of the Navy which were formed when it consisted of only five frigates should be revised and accommodated to its present condition. He also advises the establishment of a Naval school of instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point.

### **Post Office Department.**

A report from the Postmaster General, is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administration of the Department are, that in two years from the first of July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses, and that by the discontinuance of post roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the least injury to the public treasury.

### **Army—Academy at West Point.**

To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of war, which should overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The military Academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a severe but paternal superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvement, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose.

### **Indian Tribes—Creek Treaty.**

The Eighteenth Congress authorized treaties to be made

country, that a National University has not yet been established, the President proceeds with the following remarks on an expedition to explore the North West Coast of America, the establishment of a uniform standard of weights and measures, and the erection of an astronomical observatory.

### **Expedition to explore the North West Coast.**

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labor, and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geography and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire, whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honorable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion, to the common stock? The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditures of outfit, equipment, and the completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in war.

In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of internal improvements, upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe, for purposes of research and inquiry. We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored. Our coasts along many degrees of latitude upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean, though much frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, have been barely visited by our public ships. The river of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth. With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point of that coast, recommended by my predecessor, and already matured, in the deliberations of the last Congress, I would suggest the expediency of connecting the equipment of a public ship, for the exploration of the whole north-west coast of this continent.

### **Standard of Weights and Measures.**

The establishment of a uniform standard of weights and measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our Constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument, to Congress. The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our shores, within the walls of one of our own Colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow-citizens. It would be honorable to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our shores, within the walls of one of our own Colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow-citizens. 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THE HERALD'S MARY.

MARY AT THE SEPULCHRE.

BY REV. J. KENNEDY.

Scarcely broke the ling'ring morning,  
Silence yet o'er nature reign'd,  
To the "Place of Skulls" returning,  
Mary sought the tomb again.

While in darkness yet she wander'd,  
Wetting every step with tears,  
In her heart His words she ponder'd,  
Till the Sepulchre appears.

From the door the stone was taken;  
Jesus' body was not there;  
Grief her tender heart seem'd breaking;  
All her soul felt deep despair.

Peter, with the "lo'd one," hurried,  
While the day around them dawn'd;  
They knew where their Lord was buried;  
But his frame could not be found.

Faithful still poor Mary wait'd—  
Weeping at the door she bow'd;  
When a voice her heart elated—  
Brightest glory round her glow'd.

Soon the angels then address'd her—  
"Woman, say, why weepest thou?"  
They would know what thus distress'd her;  
They would calm poor Mary's woe.

Trembling spake the humble mourner,  
While the angels heard her words;  
"Ah! they from the tomb have borne him;  
Now I know not where's my Lord."

Mildly spake the blessed Saviour—  
"Tell me why thou weepest thus?"  
Mary then implor'd his favor,  
Thinking 'twas the gard'ner's voice.

But when Jesus call'd her "Mary!"  
Then the welcome voice was known;  
From his feet she could not tarry;  
"Rabboni," she Jesus own'd.

"Touch me not," said the Redeemer,  
"Till I rise to you above;"  
Then shall every blood-wash'd sinner  
Beign with me and dwell with God."

Mary, thine be my devotion,  
Thine my constancy of love;  
May I shun the world's communion—  
E'er try bliss of heaven prove.

Then in death's most drear'd even,  
Toard the Sepulchre I'll speed—  
Brightest smiles from Jesus beaming,  
Will illumine the path I tread.

Bloomington, Sullivan Co. N. Y. Nov. 23, 1825.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE FAITHFUL MINISTER.

There is no man on earth, whom I regard with so much reverence, as a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. He comes with no splendid retinue, to dazzle the senses; he bears no sceptre, to awe me into terror; he possesses none of this world's wealth, or honor, or power; in the endowments of genius, he is perhaps inferior to a multitude of my acquaintances; yet whenever I behold his features, hallowed as they are with the light of holiness, I am compelled to be solemn under the impressions which I feel, and humble for the greatness of the contrast between himself and me.

Dark as is my eye to the beauties of religion, I perceive in his countenance an expression of benevolence, humility and meekness, which no hypocrisy can counterfeit. Men of the world, when admitted to an audience with kings, return with a look of greater pride; but this man, who holds daily and intimate communion with the King of heaven, seems verily to regard himself as a miserable sinner! There is not a beggar in all his parish, nor in the world, with whom he would not deign to converse familiarly upon the interests of the soul. No insult can excite him to anger; for he considers him who endured the contradiction of sinners against himself, though Lord of all. The chamber of sickness is no stranger to his footsteps;—for he remembers that the redemption of the soul is precious, and at death ceaseth for ever. In the house of mourning and the cottage of poverty—wherever the voice of affliction is heard—there you may find him, administering the consolations of religion to those who are entitled to them, and inviting those who are not, to taste and see that the Lord is good.

His anxiety is not for earthly distinctions, or earthly pleasures. All these he leaves to the multitudes who choose them, also; as their chief good. His eye looks far beyond. Other scenes open before him; other hopes and other joys. Often from his secret retirement does the fervent prayer arise,

"Call me away from flesh and sense!"

And when he beholds the prosperity of the wicked—prond of their ill-gotten wealth, and forgetting God in the profusion of His mercies—his heart exclaims, what he would hardly dare to pronounce in words,

"Your houses of glittering gold are yours,  
And my Redeemer's mine."

May such a minister ever be my portion. May he stand by my dying bed, and utter the last funeral prayer over my dust. And may those who know not the blessedness of such a counsellor and guide, learn it by sweet experience, ere they pass that bound whence no traveller returns!—*Rev. and Tel.*

PASTORAL RECOLLECTIONS.

Several years ago I had the pleasure, when on a visit in the north of England, to spend a day or two with an excellent dissenting minister, who has been settled in a populous town, on the great North Road, for nearly twenty years. Among many things that passed between us, on the providence of God in sending his gospel here and there, and his grace in impressing on the hearts of sinners, he related to me the following circumstance as a striking commentary on that text—"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

"When I first came to —, I found almost every thing in my congregation in a state of confusion. The church book had been sadly neglected, and the list of members contained the names of many persons, some of whom were dead, others excluded for improper conduct, and others had left the town, and had not for many years been heard of. I made out a new list, and the old one, by some means or other, was lost; nor did I for fourteen or fifteen years hear of a single person whose name I had left out of my new list."

"A short time ago, I received, by post, a letter from one of the new townships on the river Ohio, in which the writer stated that he formerly belonged to the church of which I was at present pastor, and that he supposed his name still stood on our books; that he had been in America for nearly twenty years, during which time he had done what lay in his power to extend the knowledge of Christ; that divine Providence in a singular manner had directed him to the town-

ship in which he at present resided, and which he found altogether destitute of public worship; that he first of all collected some of his neighbors together, prayed with them, and read to them sermons he had carried out from England; that being encouraged by them to do so, he had invited a minister from a considerable distance to preach to them; a large congregation had been collected, a spacious meeting-house was building, a Christian church was about to be formed, and the object of his letter was to request his dismission from the church at —, to form one of its members.

"Struck with the account, I immediately inquired among the old members if they recollected such a man. But, strange to say, most of them had even forgotten his name. One or two at length recollected him; they said he was a plain, meek, diffident carpenter; one who seldom conversed with any one, and could scarcely be prevailed upon to pray at their social meetings; in a word, they represented him as the most unlikely man they knew, to accomplish such a work. We soon after received communications from other quarters, confirming all he had written, and much more, and appointed a meeting of prayer and thanksgiving on his behalf."

"Such was the interesting detail given me by a friend. How clearly does it show, that the poorest persons, and those of the weakest capacities, may do good, where there exists but the disposition to do it! How does it illustrate God's sovereignty and goodness in blessing the humblest means to promote his glory; and how eminently does it call for the best hopes of the Christian, that, in addition to the pleasing intelligence we are constantly hearing of the progress of the gospel, there may be many instances like that which we have related, with which we may be made acquainted hereafter, in this world or the next.—*Lon. Home Miss. Mag.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE EMPIRE OF WOMEN.

In the education of females, you plant the oak, round which the ivy twines and aspires; that is, the example which irresistibly attracts, ray commands, in the great cause of virtue and religion. That women are susceptible of stronger and more lasting impressions than men, we see, by the almost invariable constancy and fidelity of their attachments—even the slight tincture of the serious, which their fashionable education imparts, is seldom obliterated by all the hurry and confusion of a life of gaiety and pleasure. You will rarely, perhaps never, see a woman, to whom any idea of religion has been communicated, entirely abandon a compliance with any of its external duties; or insult its principles, by the language of profaneness and contempt. There is a fervor in the soil of a female heart, which never misses a sowing up what it receives, be the culture ever so scanty; when abundant, the return is invariably glorious. We have numberless examples of women in the holy writings, and in every period of Christianity, that fill us with astonishment, at the sacred sublimity and heroism of their characters; and the history of the pagan world, particularly the austere virtuous days of the Grecian and Roman commonwealths, afford likewise the most illustrious proofs that the sex, when properly directed, can be more than the rival of man, in every action, every sacrifice that goes to dignify and exalt the human name. From the very appearance of female depravity, we recoil, as from something shocking and unnatural; while men the most immoral and abandoned are always overawed, and not unfrequently reformed, by the contemplation of female excellence. Even the most profligate libertines approach it, with a secret reverence which they cannot account for, and are equally unable to repress. Wonderful, that a creature naturally so docile, so weak in conformation, so timid in her ways, so unsparing in her pursuits; so humble in her destination: born, I may say, to serve; should yet, under certain circumstances, possess an empire that nothing can resist, that renders her very silence eloquence, her entreaties law, nay, her presence alone superior to the most awful considerations, in the control of licentiousness and vice. Yet so it is, such has universal experience declared to be the ascendancy of virtue and religion in women.

Of all others, personal piety forms the distinguished excellence of the female character.

"Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but the woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." I speak not of that piety which exists only in name, but of that which has its seat in the heart; which subdues the native alienation of the mind to God and holiness; which transforms and new creates the soul; and which concentrates its faculties, and concentrates them for ever, upon the living God as its portion. Religion in woman, as well as in man is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God and the love of Jesus Christ control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope and clarity of the Gospel become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct, and how lovely is such a woman! How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external accomplishments, and all the "delicious joys of giddy dissipation!"—*Dr. Spring.*

Good Management of a Lady.

Pythius, king of the Lydians, instead of promoting the progress of real improvement and wealth, viz. the good cultivation of the soil, was so much wrapt up in sordid avarice, as to employ a great portion of the labor of his subjects in working mines. His queen, wishing to reform her husband, and relieve his subjects, hit on the following expedient. When he had just returned from a journey, she ordered his table to be served with a very splendid repast of gold and silver, wrought in the form of fruit! The king in vain sought to appease his appetite among the glist'ning articles on the table; he owned that gold and silver were merely ornamental, took the hint thus wisely suggested by his queen, and promoted the happiness of his subjects by encouragement of agriculture.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE FAMILY VISITOR.

CONVERSATIONS OF A DYING CHILD.

Died, on Saturday, the 8th of October, MARGARET ANN, daughter of the Rev. W. C. Walton, at Bethany, Va. Although she was only a little more than 7 years old, she exhibited traits of character, highly interesting, not only to her parents but to all who became well acquainted with her. And those who witnessed her dying exercises and heard her heavenly conversation, think that such a display of the grace of God to a little child, ought to be recorded for the benefit of others.

Before she was three years old she discovered an extraordinary capacity. At that time she could not read, nor had she the power of distinct articulation; yet with the assistance of her mother, she committed to memory a number of hymns, and a catechism, such as is used in some Sabbath schools.

A few weeks ago, when walking out with her aunt, she came to a place which appeared to be very suitable for prayer, and she insisted that her aunt should kneel down and pray with her, and would not be satisfied until she did.

One night, after retiring to bed, reflecting on her sins, her mind was unusually affected. She wept for some time. At length she called for her mother, and requested her to pray with her. After her mother left her she covered her face, and her nurse said she

scarcely ever heard such a prayer as she offered up to her heavenly Father.

Her parents, knowing how common it is for children to read without attention, would often stop her at the end of a paragraph or page, and enter into conversation about its contents. She could generally repeat the substance of it, and often, in the very words she had been reading. According to a family custom, she had long been in the habit of committing to memory a passage of scripture every morning, to be repeated at family prayer. By these and other methods employed to train her up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, her mind was, under the divine blessing, brought to that happy state in which she left this world for a better.

During the former part of her illness, which lasted twenty-one days, her mind was much affected by her disease, and she had not the evidence of her acceptance. She would not affirm that she had "given her heart to God." In this state of mind she was uneasy, and frequently requested to have the Bible read to her, and that her father should pray with her and for her. She often asked him and others to sing particular hymns which had been her favorites. Among these were those beginning with the following words: "Twas on that dark and doleful night," &c. "Afflictions though they seem severe, in mercy oft are sent," &c. "O Jesus, my Saviour, to thee I submit," &c. "Come on, my partners in distress," &c. If those who sung could not remember the first line of a verse, she would tell them what it was. She pointed out particular passages of scripture which she wished to be read to her. Those relating to the sufferings of the Saviour, and to the conduct of Mary who sat at the feet of Jesus, and heard his word, and chose the good part that shall not be taken away from her, she mentioned most frequently. How often did she say, "read to me about the sufferings of Jesus." Indeed she appeared to take as much interest in these exercises, and to love them as much, as could have been expected of her if she had been an experienced Christian for many years.

As her father was putting her Bible under her pillow to raise her head, she interposed by saying, "Don't treat the word of God so." When he replied, "My dear, I want you to rest your soul upon it," she seemed to be satisfied.

When from extreme weakness and the effects of extreme ptyalism, she could scarcely speak at all, she was heard to say, "The Bible!" "Do you love the Bible?" said one. "Yes," she replied. "Why?" "Because it is the word of God."

On a Sabbath hearing her little brother and sister making a noise, she complained of it. Her grandmother remarked that "the little things were playing." "But," said she, "you know they must not play." "Why?" "Because it is the Lord's day."

"Am I going home?" said she. "Yes, my dear," said one, "unless you get much better than you are." Her conversation at this time caused her nurse to weep. She observed it, and said, "you must not cry—I am going to my heavenly Father's home." After some reference having been made in her hearing, to a future world, she said with much emphasis, "O! I hope I love the Saviour." One night she was heard to say, "Jesus perished." "You mistake," said a friend, "think again." She replied, "Yes, I meant to say, Jesus died to save us from perishing. If I repent, did he not die for me?" "Yes, he did." "Then I will repent. If I feel sorry in my heart for my sins, is not that repentance?" "Yes," "Then God will forgive me for Christ's sake. He died for all that repent. Did you not say so? The Bible says so. John was the beloved disciple; Jesus will love me too if I repent." At another time she said, "O Jesus! I love me." At another, "O Jesus! Jesus! you did promise me, you did promise me that whoever believed on thy name should not perish, but have everlasting life; you did promise me so."

She was told if she would take her medicine, her grandmother promised to bring her some pretty things; smiling, she said, "I have a better promise than that—a promise to me, to myself—the Saviour's promise. I am a child, he says, of such is the kingdom of heaven. I will go to heaven when I die. Tell my little brother and sister, they must take good care of my little sister; they must call her sister and be very good to her, and be very good besides. God loves good children."

Being much distressed with a number of blisters, she expostulated against putting on another. When told it was necessary, she said no more, but appeared to be engaged in prayer. While she was held in the bath, and another blister applied to her head, she made some reference to the Saviour's being crowned with thorns, and then prayed that she might forgive us. After a pause she put up her little hands in the water, and said, "Father forgive them." After a few minutes, she said again, "Abba, Father, they know not what they do." At another time, while putting her into the bath, feeling extremely weak and probably supposing that she must soon die, she said, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."

Obtaining a clearer evidence of her acceptance, and having, as we suppose, more distinct and sensible exercises of gracious affections, she affirmed, nearly a week before her death, that she had "given her heart to God." She repeated this more than once, and she understood its meaning.

When asked "would you rather go to heaven and be a holy child there, than remain in this sinful world?" She replied with as much energy as her exhausted powers would admit, "Yes, a great deal." "Will you sit down in a corner in heaven with that little girl whom you have read, and sing hallelujahs with her?" "O," said she, "there is room enough in heaven, without sitting down in a corner." When she was sinking in death, she was asked, "Who do you expect to see when you get to heaven?" She replied, "Jesus." "And will you praise him?" "Yes," said she. "And for what will you praise him?" "For his loving kindness," said she; and spoke it more distinctly than she had been able to express any thing for many days. And never did any expression create more joy than was felt by her parents at hearing this from their dying child. Indeed, so abundant was the evidence she gave of being a child of God and an heir of glory, that the tears that were shed over her dying pillow, were tears of affection, of joy, and of gratitude, and not of sorrow. So deep was the interest felt in her case, that no effort to relieve her was spared, which medical skill could employ, or parental affections suggest. But her sickness was unto death. The attack was tremendous in its first appearance, and never yielded to the most efficient remedies until her system was exhausted. Although she had suffered for twenty-one days more than language can describe, she was so much relieved a short time before she died, that she seemed to be falling into a sweet and tranquil sleep. A heavenly smile lighted up her countenance, which seemed to say—"I am happy, and shall soon be employed in praising the Saviour for his loving kindness!"

Youthful Benevolence.—In the institution of St. Catharine at Petersburg, under the direction of Madame Brodhoo, an elderly lady of distinguished talents and sweetness of disposition, the following circumstance occurred:—In this institution, which is supported by the Empress dowager, a limited number of young ladies are admitted, free of expense, by ballot; but others are received upon paying, as it is termed, a pension.

An admission, two little girls, the eldest not exceeding ten years of age, the daughters of a naval captain, the father of a large family, presented themselves and drew, the one a prize and the other a blank. Although so young, they concluded that fate had, in this manner, resolved upon their separation; they felt it and wept.

Another young lady, to whom the next chance devolved, drew a prize; and observing the distress of the sister, without holding any communication with her parents, or with any other person, spontaneously

ran up to the luckless little girl, presenting her with the ticket, and leading her up to the directress, said:—"See Madam, I have drawn a prize; but my papa can afford to pay the pension, and I am sure, will pay it for me; pray let one, who is less fortunate, enjoy the good that has happened to me." This charming anecdote was immediately reported to the Empress dowager, who expressed the highest delight, and paid out of her own purse the pension of the little benefactress.

An Irish child, who had attended a Sabbath school, being commanded by the priest, a short time ago, to burn his Bible, reluctantly complied; but at the same time said, "I thank God that you can't take from me the twenty chapters that I have in my mind."—*Eng. Irish paper.*

SAILORS' FRIEND.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THE OCEAN PILGRIM.

A MORAL POEM—BY MR. DAVIS.

Thomas king, a young American sailor, confined on board the Ruby, guard-ship, at Bermuda, observed one evening a boat alongside with, her sails standing, which the lieutenants had neglected to hoist in. A squall arose, and in the darkness of the gust, he committed himself in her to the mercy of the winds and waves, with no other provisions than some biscuits and water. He was alone nine days on the awful expanse of waters in this open boat; on the tenth he made the Virginia shore, and landed on Cape Henry. The following lines were composed on the subject:—

Strong the love of native home,  
There vivid fancy casts her eye;  
Whether on earth or sea we roam,  
Our native land demands the sigh.

So I, Columbia's true-born son,  
In floating dungeon long confin'd,  
Could ne'er by smiles nor bribes be won,  
To abjure the land I left behind.

Bermuda's isle had long beheld,  
In prison's ship my cheerless fare,  
From home and voice of friends withheld,  
A mournful victim to despair.

At length, one night, a boat astern,  
With snowy sails allured my gaze;  
A squall arose—and now I burn  
To leave my jailors in amaze.

Some bread and water all my store,  
A compass sav'd in wondrous mood,  
And now alone, I traverse o'er,  
In open boat, great Neptune's flood.

'Twas Sabbath, when my frail bark toll'd,  
At mercy of the bellows' steep;  
But though no bell to vesper toll'd,  
I found a temple on the deep.

I earnest pray'd that He, whose storms,  
In terror shake the sea and sky,  
Would take my spirit in his arms,  
And watch me with a parent's eye.

The fair moon lent the sea her light,  
Her beams upon the surface curl'd;  
And dolphins sported, passing bright,  
Around my little wooden world.

When sudden from a silver cloud,  
Advanc'd sweet Hope, a vision bright,  
With melting voice she call'd aloud,  
And charm'd the silence of the night.

"Sea pilgrim, hail! old Ocean kind,  
Shall homeward bear his sailor boy,  
And soon a mother's arms shall wind  
Around thy neck with speechless joy.

Thy sisters dear, shall sobbing dwell  
About thy form with gushing eye,  
And she, whose vernal tumults swell,  
Shall at thy presence cease to sigh."

Nine days had pass'd, the tenth I knew  
By signs, that land was not remote;  
The sea had lost its sable hue,  
And swallows hover'd round my boat.

'Twas so—for soon, in angel shape,  
Up rose to view Virginia's shore!  
I laid on Henry's welcome cape,  
I kneel, and humbly God adore!

A WORD FOR SEAMEN.

They have been the main instruments of our defence in war, and in peace they pour into our country the wealth of the world. Their services are not duly estimated. They are the links by which nations, widely separated by the ocean, are brought to enjoy a community of interest; so that our wants, our luxuries, our association with foreigners, combine with our sympathies to give importance to this class of our fellow citizens.—*Mariner's Magazine.*

A DESIRABLE ERA.

Let the Christian world be aroused to feel the importance of the cause of seamen, and to view every converted sailor as a cheap, active, and efficient missionary to all parts of the globe, then shall the ends of the earth be made to rejoice with knowledge of that "tree of life whose leaves are for the healing of the nations."—*Id.*

EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Captain T. Foster, of Hull, England, late master of the Swift, having to take the command of a vessel just launched at Ipswich, called the Sarah, determined that, before she sailed to try the stormy and treacherous ocean, she should be dedicated to God by religious services, and thus put, as it were, under the immediate protection of Him "who holds the winds in his fist, and the waves in the hollow of his hand." The most fully to accomplish this object and secure a good attendance, public notice was given at the Methodist meeting, and on Tuesday, May 17, 1825, that well-known signal, the Bethel flag, floated at the top-gallant mast head, inviting sailors to come and hear what "God the Lord shall say concerning them."

The deck and even the rigging was crowded, the attention was deep and solemn, and it is to be hoped that the Christians who witnessed the success attending the efforts of this pious master will be induced continually to hoist the flag at this port.—*Id.*

NAUTICAL SERMON IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is known that the venerable Mr. Eastburn, who presides over the Mariners' church in Philadelphia, habitually addresses his hearers in phrases most familiar to them. The following is related of him:—

"One day a sailor who had become serious, in the course of conversation with Mr. Eastburn, said, 'sir, you speak to us so much in our own terms, that many of us suppose you once followed the seas yourself.'—Upon Mr. Eastburn declaring that he never had, the sailor continued—but, sir, I observe that you use one expression erroneously." "Well, my friend," said Mr. Eastburn, "I am always glad to receive instruction from I can—what is it?" "Why," said the sailor, "we think you do not understand what we mean by spicing the main brace. We mean this, sir; after we have been on hard duty, such as reefing, striking top-

masts, securing the ship against hurricanes, &c. and the storm has abated, we are called off to partake of a can of grog. This we joyously call spicing the main brace." "I thank you for the explanation," said Mr. Eastburn, "and will try to profit by it."

"The next Sabbath, this faithful servant in his master's vineyard, chose John iv. 13, 14, for his text.—After the exordium, and some illustration of the words, he made most solemn appeal to his auditory, and addressed them with unusual seriousness and animation. "Friends," said he, "I know that after you have been on hard duty you are always glad to be called off to 'splice the main brace.' Now, my friends, our text expressly declares, that 'Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again.' So, then, as often as ye drink of it, you shall thirst. And though you were to drink every day of such waters, yet every day you would want them again, for you still would be dry. But your Captain, the captain of your salvation, is now standing and calling you off from the hard labor, which Satan has imposed on you. He offers to you 'a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest,' Isaiah xxxiii. 2. And he now offers you drink; aye, and he offers it freely and abundantly, without money and without price; and drink, too, of the most durable kind; for whosoever drinketh thereof, shall never thirst; but the water, that I shall give him, shall be in him a well of living water, springing up into everlasting life. O, then, come my friends; yea, come; one and all, and spice the main brace at this cistern."

"So far was this discourse from levity, that it had a most wonderful and powerful effect.—*Id.*

THE GATHERER.

FROM THE EDWARDSVILLE SPECTATOR.

ON PRAYER.

Prayer is a duty so obvious to Christians, that it needs no apology. We are taught by our Lord in the 18th chapter of Luke, that men ought always to pray, and not to faint. And in Eph. vi. 18, that men ought to "pray always with all prayer and supplication."—Or in other words, that it is the duty of men at all times to seek God's blessing in prayer; that he might own and prosper them in things lawful; and prevent them from doing wrong either in matters of religion or policy. It was a resolution of President Edwards never to engage in any thing, on which he could not ask the blessing of God.

No man can succeed, even in good actions, without the blessing of divine Providence. It is therefore every man's duty to seek for this. And if it is the duty of men to look to God and hope for his blessing on the pursuits of life, then it is a sin to engage in any thing on which his blessing may not with propriety be sought. But how will the distiller of ardent spirits at the present time, and under existing circumstances, engage in this reasonable duty. If he is a Christian, he must pray; for prayer is the life and soul of religion. And if he frames a prayer at any time, which corresponds with his practice, it will be something like the following, viz:

O Lord, my maker and preserver; thou art the searcher of the hearts, and trier of the reins of the children of men. Thou, O Lord, dost see and know all things, even the most secret thoughts and intents of the soul; behold thou dost know them altogether. It is unto thee that I make my appeal, for thou dost know that when I make whiskey, I do it with a single eye to my purse. And now O most High, grant me my desire, if it should cost me my salvation and that of my family and neighbors, and for this purpose, grant that I may be enabled to make good whiskey, and a great quantity of it. Increase the number of tippling shops, and give to all men an unquenchable thirst for strong drink. Open the eyes of those blinded mortals who think it wrong to drink freely, and show them that the frauds of adulterers and vendors of strong drink, the wealth of dissidents and vendors of strong drink, and if over-rationalist enthusiasts must mean means to put a stop to the free use of whiskey, be pleased, O most merciful Father, to thwart and disappoint all their schemes and plans; hasten the time when every barrier to drunkenness shall be broken down. Grant to the inhabitants of this country fruitful seasons, that grain may be cheap, not that I care for my neighbors or my country; but I ask all for the sake of MONEY. Amen and Amen.

SOLILOQUY.

For now is our salvation nearer than when we believed.

Rom. xiii. 11.

Is it so then, O my soul? what hast thou been doing? For the last twelve months, many of the works of God have been ceaseless in activity. The sun has not ceased in shining, nor the moon her waxing or waning. Thy blood has not ceased flowing;—thy heart, that most wonderful machine, has 96,000 times forced the blood into the arteries; and, from this hour, dating back 365 days—how numerous the sum! Has thy active soul thus labored? Reflect and improve: thou art fearfully and wonderfully made,—another year's friction may wear out the machine,—every stroke announces thy salvation to be nearer. Be up and doing! Behold, God is thy salvation! However weak and insufficient of thyself, strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might, the weakest and most distant member of Christ's body (if there be distance) shall feel his vital influence. If thou art inactive, to whom canst thou attribute blame? "Ye are not straitened in me," saith the Lord.

What is the posture and frame of thy soul towards God?—Let the sinner pant for the world: I am dying to it—my salvation is nearer. Soon, it will be of life the consequence whether I possessed the wealth of Croesus, or begged my bread from house to house—Love not the world, neither the things of the world. The ascending eagle shakes the clay from its feet—Let it not be said that an heir of glory lingers to tread on the threshold of the heavenly temple. Shall such a man as he fear?

But shall I idly spend my time? May the salvation of others be nearer, through my instrumentality? The nearer thy salvation, the less time to be useful. To convert a soul is a bliss unknown to an angel; and so the reward of a Saviour's sufferings. Let me look around. My father, my mother, my brother, my sister, my children, are they converted? My salvation is nearer than when I at first believed. Shall I shortly go to heaven and leave you, "without God and without hope in the world?" It shall not be without land struggling, without many prayers unto him who is able to save. Encourage thyself in the Lord. By this time twelve months they also may be able to say, "For now is our salvation nearer than when we believed." J. H. C.

DR. JOHNSON.

A young gentleman to whom Dr. Johnson was god-father, called to see him a very short time before his death. In the course of conversation, the doctor asked him what books he read—the young man replied, "the books, sir, which you have given me." Dr. Johnson, summoning up all his strength, and with a piercing eye fixed upon the youth, exclaimed with the utmost energy, "Sam, Sam, read the Bible—all the books that are worth reading, have their foundation and their merits there."

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.

The way to bring ourselves with ease to a contempt of the world, is to think daily of leaving it. When Socrates was told by a friend, that the judges had sentenced him to death. And hath not nature, said he, passed the same sentence upon them?

Death increases our veneration for the good, and extenuates our hatred of the bad.

IV.

"If any were perfect, they would be like God." The perfection of sanctified souls on their union with Christ by faith, we have no need of him after made perfect by his blood, is similar to having recovered from a fit of sickness of food or medicine to preserve one should tell us we have no need of time, for the